

# THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

THE DAILY REBEL  
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## TELEGRAPHIC.

SEARCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

**Harper's Ferry Captured.**

**Stonewall Heard From.**

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—Official dispatches from Chattanooga confirm the news of the capture of Luka by Gen'l Price's army, who captured several hundred thousand dollars worth of stores.

Private dispatches from Stanton to-day say that the forces at Harper's Ferry was taken by Jackson on the 15th. Eight thousand Yankees and one thousand negroes were taken.

**CHEERING NEWS FROM GEN'L LORING:**

**Knowles Salt Works Captured!**

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War has received a dispatch today from Major Brown, commanding the post at Dubuque, stating that Gen'l Loring's command had entered Kanawha Salines, on last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, and was rapidly pursuing the enemy enroute for Charleston. The salt works are not much injured. A very large quantity of salt is on hand, and selling at thirty-five cents per bushel. An order has been issued urging the farmers to send forward their wagons, loaded with forge, etc., and return with salt.

**Capture of Charleston, Va., by Gen'l Loring.**

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Gen'l Loring, dated at Charleston, Kanawha county, says: "After incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P.M. The enemy (six regiments strong) made a stout resistance, burning their stores and most of the town in their retreat. Our loss slight—the enemy's heavy, and he is in full retreat. Gen'l Jenkins is in his rear."

**Congressional.**

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to declare certain persons alien enemies. The bill provides that the President shall issue a proclamation requiring all persons within the Confederate States who refuse to support this Government, to depart within forty days, beyond the territory under the jurisdiction of the Confederate States; provided, that if any of said persons shall, during the forty days, abandon the Government of the United States, and renounce the oath of allegiance thereto, they shall be relieved of the penalty against alien enemies.

The Military Exemption bill was further considered, and constitutional questions discussed for several days disposed of, by the adoption of an amendment, excepting from exemption such State officers, as the several States may have declared, by law to be liable to militia duty.

An amendment to exempt one editor of each newspaper was rejected—aye 8, nays 14. A motion to strike out the ministers of the gospel, was negatived—aye 5, nays 17. Adjourned.

In the House, a resolution from the Senate, fixing the 30th of September as a day for the adjournment of Congress, was agreed to.

The Conscription bill was further discussed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—In the House of Representatives on yesterday, Mr. Fugit introduced a resolution proposing to send a commissioner or commissioners to Washington, empowered to propose terms of a just and honorable peace. Mr. Holt, of Georgia, submitted a substitute, declaring that the people of the Confederate States have ardently desired peace from the beginning, and whenever the United States Government shall manifest a like anxiety, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint commissioners to treat and negotiate with said Government. The resolution and substitute were laid upon the table. Ayes 59, nays 25.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—In the Senate, the exemption bill was further considered. The clause exempting tanners, shoemakers, millers, etc., was agreed to; also the clause exempting Quakers and Dunkards, and another exempting physicians. The clause exempting theological students was stricken out. The amendment to exempt overseers of plantations is still pending.

In the House a resolution was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill establishing a Supreme Court in the Confederate States.

The substitutes offered for the Conscription bill by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, were both rejected. The original bill passed—aye 49, nays 39.

Both Houses adjourned until Friday.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

NUMBER 44.

A View from Chicago.

CONTINUED.

From the Knoxville Register:  
**TO OUR VICTORIOUS ARMY IN KEN-**  
**TUCKY.**

Memphis Intelligence.

From Huntsville.

The Chicago Times of the 6th instant, leads off with the following note of despair:

"The public are restless, disconsolate, eagerly asking for hope and counsel. They are conscious of bad movement in Congress and Adams. They know they have made immense sacrifices, and that success has not been commensurate with the sacrifice. The war has assumed the aspect of magnitude and proportion, and there is an unlooked-for immensity about the determination evinced to do with all that can be done by human courage and perseverance."

The anticipations of the greater part of the North upon the breaking out of the rebellion have been disappointed.

We relied upon the material interests that would be affected—upon the veneration of the South for the flag and its history—upon the government's always extending to every just and constitutional right, at least a division of sentiment in the South. All these have failed, and the Southern people have fought with a daring and perseverance that in a former cause would have earned them the sympathy of the civilized world. Our sympathies in numbers and resources have as yet enabled us to make but slight progress.

In the second year of this war, when the most disastrous loss of reverse, and a heavy tax of taxation, looks up in the future, the people are anxious and anxious, are inquiring the whereabouts. They find the answer in the fact that every illusory and prophecy of about two months ago—they feel the deception and demand the charge. The democratic conventions of the several States have truly declared the cause of failure, and pointed out the remedy.

A long and sad experience has enlightened us, and they anxiously turn once more to the old charters of guidance. That instinct of self-preservation leads them back to the constitution. We are not over confident, and in due time no hope that is not warranted by the signs of the times, when we say that the next Congress will be conservative.

An easy remedy presented itself. Let a felon's death be promptly executed on the parties, on whom it can be clearly proved, they have engaged in vending, making, or distributing counterfeit.

As much as the parties, who have sold cotton to the Federals, have thereby aided the enemy and by the same transaction, a deadly introduction of such base money, as they are usually persons of property; and, as the larger number of the smugglers and contraband traders, are the few pedlers and merchants of our large towns, and a bad class of our citizens are culpable too, and their property can easily be reached; let all their possessions be confiscated, and the proceeds be applied to redeeming the counterfeits which have been floated over the land. By this means, we shall quickly and effectually remove our worst enemies, and we hope thereby to secure their removal from our well-earned land of liberty and hope. Let the tanks and large named individuals, who have suffered great losses, but urge the strictest law in their favor, and a source of redress will be opened to them. It is surely an excellent means, I propose.

For the Chattanooga Rebel.

**A RETROSPECT.**

A retrospect of the war for a few months past, recall to our minds reminiscences of truly a variegated character.

Some three months ago the cloud of war was dark and lowering, and the invader had made his way boldly into our beloved South; times were truly discouraging and some were so intimidated at the gloomy prospect before them as to despair and even despair of the future success of our cause. But the Judge of all the earth came in his infinite wisdom, to dispel those clouds of gloom, and cause the rays of sunshine and hope to gladden again our land. Yes, the enemy with all his boasted numbers, and resistless power has been made in many instances to cringe and cower at the superior power of Southern arms. And we are rejoiced to learn, that he is at present retreating in disgrace back towards his home, and say we think it is time for us to rapidly follow in pursuit his retreat, until he shall be driven quite across the line, on *the other* side. And this we say, here, and be content with having exonerated our own gall of his treacherous tread? We say, may, but let every friend of the stars not only in the cotton States, but in the Northwest, rally around our noble standard, and vigorously invade Yankee land, until he shall realize what it is to be invaded, and to have their property destroyed, and confiscated, and non-combatants arrested and buried without provocation. Never until this is the case will his haughty pride be a fall. Now, until this is the case, we expect term of adjustment proposed satisfactorily to the South.

But let the gallant grand army of the North only be defeated and driven back, and the whole Yankee land endangered with subjugation, then we shall have our right guaranteed to us by the United States, even a separation of States, our stars shall number fifteen instead of eleven, and peace and prosperity pervade our lovey South. Then shall the Magnolia expand its lovely folds to sweeten the air of liberty with its delightful fragrance, and the fair fields of the sunny South can produce luxuriantly their several staples un molested by an enemy, and her citizens leave upon record their fame which shall live coextensive with the history of their blood bought country.

**H. S. ARMSTRONG, A Soldier.**

Camp Direction, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13.

Three hundred and sixty Union men from Sherman's dominions joined General Loring a few days since.

The Federal Government is said to be now building eighteen iron-clad vessels.

Another "Union" meeting was held at the Mayor's office on Monday evening last. Present, the same old actors. The following address to Judge Catron was adopted, and B. W. Sharp appointed to perform the duties it prescribes.

To the Hon. Judge Catron, Judge of the Circuit Court United States:

At a large and respectable meeting of Union citizens of the city of Memphis, held at the Mayor's office on the 1st inst., at the invitation of Major General W. T. Sherman, to interchange opinions and consult upon subjects of importance touching the internal policy of the county of Shelby and of the city of Memphis, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draw a suitable petition to your honor, respecting, among other things, the appointment of a commissioner of the United States, in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Sept. 13, 1850.

Our committee and the citizens of Memphis, the principal *belligerents*, are now in the enemy in North Alabama. Our people are once more free to look, talk and act, and can see how much they have suffered in person and in property, and in their personal belongings.

They have learned a great deal of *of* its ways, of troops, commands, &c.—of what restoring the Union means, or prolongation of the reign of terror.

They know now what the policy, the intention of the enemy is—that we are to be treated as serfs and slaves; and knowing this, it is their duty to keep them out of our nation.

Such was our condition under Gen'le Mitchel. He was but one degree better than Butler of N. O. When Gen. Bell took command, a soldier he did not war upon citizens, women and children, and he related to some extent the despotism of Mitchel, but the latter's troops were kept here, and it was hard to change their habits. The army took corn, forage, bacon, &c. from our citizens, paying 50 cents for each, 5 for bacon, 25 for pork, and so on.

After the orders from the War office to subdue the people, the army ceased to pay anything at all. It was a great proof of loyalty. These orders were construed to give them a free license to take whatever they pleased, which they did.

The Federals captured 14 *negroes* and a large number of *cattle*. They were ordered to use the railroad from Decatur to Memphis.

"We do not propose, at first, giving exacted or connected account of Federal transactions here for the just like meadow, as we were under absolute military rule—subject to the orders of General Mitchel, who was passed over for command of the department, and which foreclosed his political death of our State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersions—that Kentuckians willingly join in the attempt to subjugate and to deprive us of our property, our liberty and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the stains, which are being rifled upon you.

We call upon you to unite your arms and join with us in driving back from our fair and sunny plains, the Northern hordes, who would deprive us of our liberty that they may enjoy our substance.

We come to arouse you from the lethargy of indifference, and to bring your thoughts and which foreclosed his political death of our State.

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